

Cryptic transmission of ST405 Escherichia coli carrying bla_{NDM-4} in hospital

Zhang, Xiaoxia; Feng, Yu; Zhou, Weilong; McNally, Alan; Zong, Zhiyong

DOI:

[10.1038/s41598-017-18910-w](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-017-18910-w)

License:

Creative Commons: Attribution (CC BY)

Document Version

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Citation for published version (Harvard):

Zhang, X, Feng, Y, Zhou, W, McNally, A & Zong, Z 2018, 'Cryptic transmission of ST405 Escherichia coli carrying bla_{NDM-4} in hospital', *Scientific Reports*, vol. 8, 390. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-017-18910-w>

[Link to publication on Research at Birmingham portal](#)

General rights

Unless a licence is specified above, all rights (including copyright and moral rights) in this document are retained by the authors and/or the copyright holders. The express permission of the copyright holder must be obtained for any use of this material other than for purposes permitted by law.

- Users may freely distribute the URL that is used to identify this publication.
- Users may download and/or print one copy of the publication from the University of Birmingham research portal for the purpose of private study or non-commercial research.
- User may use extracts from the document in line with the concept of 'fair dealing' under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (?)
- Users may not further distribute the material nor use it for the purposes of commercial gain.

Where a licence is displayed above, please note the terms and conditions of the licence govern your use of this document.

When citing, please reference the published version.

Take down policy

While the University of Birmingham exercises care and attention in making items available there are rare occasions when an item has been uploaded in error or has been deemed to be commercially or otherwise sensitive.

If you believe that this is the case for this document, please contact UBIRA@lists.bham.ac.uk providing details and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate.

SCIENTIFIC REPORTS

OPEN

Cryptic transmission of ST405 *Escherichia coli* carrying *bla*_{NDM-4} in hospital

Xiaoxia Zhang^{1,2}, Yu Feng^{1,2}, Weilong Zhou^{1,2}, Alan McNally³ & Zhiyong Zong^{1,2,3,4}

Three carbapenem-resistant *Escherichia coli* were recovered from rectal swabs of different patients in a tertiary hospital and were found carrying *bla*_{NDM-4}, an uncommon *bla*_{NDM} variant. Genome sequences of the isolates were obtained using Illumina technology and the long-read MinION sequencer. The isolates belonged to ST405 and phylogenetic group D, a globally distributed lineage associated with antimicrobial resistance. In addition to *bla*_{NDM-4}, the three isolates carried 14 known resistance genes including the extended-spectrum β -lactamase gene *bla*_{CTX-M-15}. There were only 1 or 2 SNPs between the isolates, suggesting a common origin and cryptic transmission in hospital. *bla*_{NDM-4} was located on a 46.5-kb IncFIA self-transmissible plasmid, which may facilitate further dissemination of *bla*_{NDM-4}. Two copies of IS26 bracketed a 14.6-kb region containing *bla*_{NDM-4} and have the potential to form a composite transposon for mediating the mobilization of *bla*_{NDM-4}.

Carbapenem-resistant *Enterobacteriaceae* (CRE) have emerged as a major challenge to global public health. The production of carbapenem-hydrolyzing enzymes (carbapenemases) is the major mechanism mediating resistance to carbapenems in the *Enterobacteriaceae*. In *Escherichia coli*, NDM is the most common type of carbapenemase and has a few variants. NDM-4 has an amino acid substitution (Met154Leu) compared with NDM-1, which leads to increased activity against carbapenems¹. In China, *bla*_{NDM-1} and *bla*_{NDM-5} are the two most common types of *bla*_{NDM} variants in the *Enterobacteriaceae*², while *bla*_{NDM-4} remains uncommon. During an investigation on the prevalence of carbapenemase genes in carbapenem-resistant *Enterobacteriaceae* in our hospital, we found a cluster of three *E. coli* clinical isolates carrying *bla*_{NDM-4}, which are reported here.

Methods and Materials

Isolates and *in vitro* susceptibility. The three *E. coli* isolates were recovered from the rectal swabs of three different patients in 2015 (Table 1). The initial species identification and *in vitro* antimicrobial susceptibility tests were performed by Vitek II (bioMérieux, Marcy-l'Étoile, France). In addition, MICs of amikacin, aztreonam, ceftazidime, ciprofloxacin, colistin, imipenem, meropenem, piperacillin-tazobactam, tigecycline and trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole against the isolates were determined using the broth dilution method of the Clinical Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI)³.

Carbapenemase gene screening and phylogenetic group typing. Acquired carbapenemase-encoding genes *bla*_{GES}, *bla*_{KPC}, *bla*_{IMP}, *bla*_{NDM}, *bla*_{OXA-48} and *bla*_{VIM} were screened using PCR as described previously^{4–7}. The phylogenetic group for the isolates were determined using PCR as described previously⁸.

Mating. Filter-based conjugation experiments were performed using the azide-resistant *E. coli* strain J53 as the recipient and 2 μ g/ml meropenem plus 150 μ g/ml sodium azide for selecting transconjugants. The presence of *bla*_{NDM-4} in transconjugants was confirmed by PCR.

Pulse-field gel electrophoresis (PFGE). The three isolates were subjected to PFGE following the protocol developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (Atlanta, GA, USA)⁹ but with different

¹Center of Infectious Diseases, West China Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu, China. ²Division of Infectious Diseases, State Key Laboratory of Biotherapy, Chengdu, China. ³Department of Infection Control, West China Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu, China. ⁴Center for Pathogen Research, West China Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu, China. ⁵Institute of Microbiology and Infection, College of Medical and Dental Science, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, UK. Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to Z.Z. (email: zongzhiy@scu.edu.cn)

Patient	Sex	Age	Isolate	Days between ICU admission and <i>bla</i> _{NDM-4} positive swab collection	Length of hospital stay, days (date)	Diseases	Ward
1	Male	70	WCHec96200	0	70 (8.19–10.27)	Diarrhea of unknown origin	General ICU
2	Male	57	WCHec1837	3	22 (8.17–9.07)	Primary peritonitis, pneumonia	General ICU
3	Female	51	WCHec99540	10	27 (8.25–9.20)	Liver cancer	Surgical ICU

Table 1. Patient demographic data and diseases.

electrophoresis conditions. Whole-cell DNA from overnight cultures was embedded in 1% InCert agarose plugs, which were digested with 1 mg/L proteinase K and were then restricted with *Xba*I. PFGE electrophoresis was performed with 1% (w/v) PFGE grade agarose using a CHEF DRII system (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA, USA) with a 6-V/cm current of 12 h at switch time of 5 to 40 s followed by 8 h at switch time of 3 to 8 s¹⁰.

Genome sequencing and analysis. Genomic DNA of the three isolates was prepared using the QIAamp DNA Mini Kit (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany) and was subjected to whole genome sequencing with 150 × coverage using the HiSeq X10 Sequencer (Illumina, San Diego, CA). Reads were trimmed using Trimmomatic¹¹ and were then assembled to contigs using the SPAdes program¹² with careful mode turned on. Sequence types were determined using the genomic sequence to query the multi-locus sequence typing database of *E. coli* (<http://enterobase.warwick.ac.uk/species/index/ecoli>). Antimicrobial resistance genes were identified from genome sequences using the ABRicate (<https://github.com/tseemann/abricate>) program. Plasmid replicon types were determined using by the PlasmidFinder tool at <http://genomicpidemiology.org/> and the allele types of IncF plasmids were assigned using the IncF replicon typing tool¹³.

To determine the clonal relatedness of the three isolates, the three genomes were aligned using the Harvest Suite¹⁴ with default settings. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) on recombination sites were removed by the Gubbins program¹⁵.

To facilitate circulating the plasmid sequence, strain WCHec96200 was also sequenced using the long-read MinION Sequencer (Nanopore, Oxford, UK), which generated 477,161 reads (30.9 GB) and was converted into a single fastq file of 2 GB using poretools¹⁶. The assembly of reads were performed using Canu¹⁷ with default settings. Circlator¹⁸ was then used to locate and circularize complete chromosome and plasmids in the draft assembly. Contigs representing the chromosome and plasmids were subsequently polished using Nanopolish (<https://github.com/jts/nanopolish>) combined with BWA-MEM¹⁹. The polished genome of strain WCH96200 was cured by quality-trimmed Illumina reads using Pilon²⁰ with default settings, to eventually obtain a more accurate assembly.

Nucleotide sequence accession numbers. Draft whole-genome sequences of isolates WCHec1837, WCHec96200 and WCHec99540 have been deposited into GenBank under the accession numbers NGUU00000000, NGUV00000000 and NGUW00000000, respectively. The complete sequences of pNDM4_WCHec96200 has been deposited into GenBank under the accession number CP022226.

Results and Discussion

The three isolates were all resistant to ampicillin-sulbactam, aztreonam, cefepime, ceftazidime (MIC, >256 µg/ml), ciprofloxacin (MIC, >256 µg/ml), ertapenem, gentamicin, imipenem (MIC, 64 µg/ml), levofloxacin, meropenem (MIC, 64 µg/ml), nitrofurantoin, piperacillin-tazobactam, tobramycin and trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole but were susceptible to amikacin (MIC, 8 µg/ml for isolate from the first patient or 16 µg/ml for isolates from the other two patients), colistin (MIC, 1 µg/ml) and tigecycline (MIC, <0.25 µg/ml).

The three isolates had *bla*_{NDM} only, which was identified as *bla*_{NDM-4} by amplifying and sequencing the complete coding sequence of *bla*_{NDM} using additional primers⁴. In addition to *bla*_{NDM-4}, the three isolates had the same 14 intact antimicrobial resistance genes mediating resistance to aminoglycosides (*aac*(6′)-*Ib*-cr, *aac*(3)-*Ila*, *aadA5*, *strA* and *strB*), β-lactams (*bla*_{CTX-M-15} and *bla*_{OXA-1}), macrolides (*mph*(A)), phenicol (*floR*), quinolones (*aac*(6′)-*Ib*-cr), tetracycline (*tet*(A) and *tet*(B)), sulphonamides (*sul1* and *sul2*) and trimethoprim (*dfrA17*) in their whole genome sequences (see below).

A total of 4,670,485 to 5,014,495 reads were generated for the three isolates, which were then assembled to 170 to 174 contigs (144 to 147 were ≥1,000 bp in length) with a 50.61 to 50.64% GC content, respectively.

The three isolates belonged to ST405 and phylogenetic group D. ST405 *E. coli* has a global distribution and is typically associated with extended-spectrum β-lactamases (ESBLs) such as CTX-M-15²¹, as seen in the three isolates here. Although *bla*_{NDM-4} remains uncommon, its association with ST405 *E. coli* has been previously documented. Six ST405 *E. coli* carrying *bla*_{NDM-4} found in Italy were introduced from India²² and an ST405 *E. coli* carrying *bla*_{NDM-4} was found in a Danish patient who had been previously hospitalized in Vietnam²³. Unfortunately, their genome sequences are not available for comparison.

The three isolates had identical PFGE patterns (data not shown). Indeed, there were only 1 or 2 SNPs between the isolates, suggesting very recent acquisition from a common source or recent direct transmission. To investigate this further, the three patients were ordered according to the date on which they provided a positive swab for *bla*_{NDM-4}-carrying *E. coli*. All of the three patients were admitted to our hospital in August 2015. The first and second patients were hospitalized in a 50-bed general ICU, while the third was hospitalized in a 30-bed surgical ICU. The hospital stay periods of the three patients were overlapped (Table 1). The first patient was transferred from another local hospital and *bla*_{NDM-4}-carrying *E. coli* was detected from the first patient on the same day of

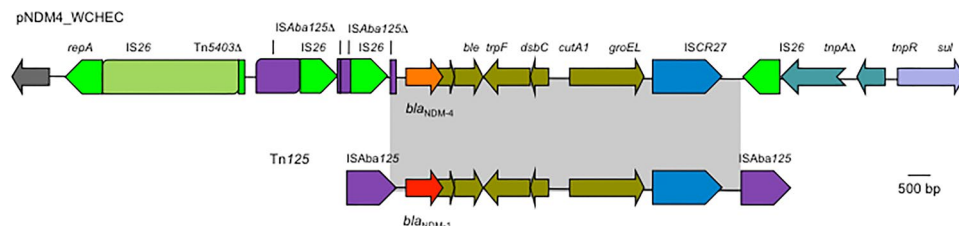


Figure 1. The genetic context of *bla*_{NDM-4} on pNDM4_WCHEC96200. The ISAbal25-formed composite transposon Tn125 carrying *bla*_{NDM-1} is shown for comparison with identical regions being indicated by grey. Δ refers to truncated genes or elements. *trpA*Δ and *trpR* belong to a transposon of the Tn3 family and *sul* encodes a sodium-independent anion transporter. *repA* encodes the replication initiation protein of the IncFIA replicon.

his admission to our hospital, suggesting that the isolate was very likely introduced from another hospital. The rectal swab of the second patient that was collected on admission to ICU did not grow *bla*_{NDM-4}-carrying *E. coli*, while that collected on the third day of her ICU stay did, suggesting that the *bla*_{NDM-4}-carrying *E. coli* was acquired in the ICU. The third patient had not stayed in the local hospital from which the first and second patients were transferred and was admitted to the Liver Surgery Ward in our hospital. Unfortunately, no rectal swabs were collected during his 10-day stay in the surgery ward. The rectal swab collected on admission to the surgical ICU grew *bla*_{NDM-4}-carrying *E. coli*. It is possible that the isolate was carried by the patient on admission to our hospital or was acquired during his stay in the Liver Surgery Ward. Nonetheless, the very few SNPs between the isolate of the third patient and those of the other patients suggest that the isolate of the third patient was acquired within our hospital, though the exact route of the acquisition is not clear. No evident epidemiological links could be identified between the third patient and the other two patients. However, as the three patients had overlapped stay in our hospital, there were many possible yet-to-be-identified indirect contacts between the three patients including movement of staff, equipment, or seeding of the wider hospital environment by the strain.

In the three isolates, *bla*_{NDM-4} was carried by self-transmissible plasmids. Transconjugants carrying *bla*_{NDM-4} were resistant to imipenem and meropenem (MICs, 16 µg/ml). The complete sequence of the plasmid carrying *bla*_{NDM-4}, designated pNDM4_WCHEC, here in strain WCHEC96200 was therefore also obtained. Sequences of *bla*_{NDM-4}-carrying plasmids in the other two isolates were circularized by PCR mapping using pNDM4_WCHEC96200 as the template and were actually identical to that of pNDM4_WCHEC96200. pNDM4_WCHEC96200 is 46.5-kb and contains an IncFIA replicon, which belongs to the IncFIA allele 13, and an additional gene encoding a replication initiation protein of the RepB family, which was not assigned a replicon type by the PlasmidFinder. *bla*_{NDM-4} was located in a 14.6-kb region bracketed by two copies of IS26 (Fig. 1). In this region, there are Tn5403Δ (a truncated transposon of the Tn3 family), two ISAbal25, both of which were interrupted by the insertion of IS26, *bla*_{NDM-4}, *ble* (mediating bleomycin resistance), *trpF* (encoding the phosphoribosylanthranilate isomerase), *dsbC* (encoding a *tat* twin-arginine translocation pathway signal sequence domain protein), *cutA1* (encoding a periplasmic divalent cation tolerance protein), *groES/groEL* (encoding a chaperonin) and ISCR27 (Fig. 1). The two copies of IS26 have the potential to form a composite transposon, which could mobilize the intervening genetic components including *bla*_{NDM-4} in this case. The genetic context of *bla*_{NDM-4} is highly similar to that of *bla*_{NDM-1}. It is common that *bla*_{NDM-1}, *ble*, *trpF*, *dsbC*, *cutA1*, *groES/groEL* and ISCR27 are bracketed by two copies of ISAbal25, which form a composite transposon termed Tn125 (Fig. 1). It is therefore likely that *bla*_{NDM-4} has evolved from *bla*_{NDM-1} in such a genetic context.

*bla*_{NDM-4} has been found on plasmids of IncF^{22,24}, IncK²⁵, IncL/M²⁶ or IncX3^{27,28}. However, the complete sequence of IncF plasmids carrying *bla*_{NDM-4} is not available for comparison. Nonetheless, pNDM4_WCHEC96200 appeared to be a new plasmid that is most closely related (58% coverage and up to 99% identity) to the plasmid tig00001145_pilon (GenBank accession no. CP021881), which contains two replicons, IncFII and IncR, of *E. coli* AR_0137. pNDM4_WCHEC96200 contains components with significant similarity with several plasmids of different replicon types, suggesting a mosaic composition. A 8.1-kb region containing a gene encoding ATPase is 99% identical to the corresponding region of several plasmids including an IncR plasmid pKPN-041 (GenBank accession no. CP014758). A 7.5-kb region containing a gene encoding sulfate transporter is 99% identical to an IncFII and IncFIA plasmid pCAV1043-51 (GenBank accession no. CP011587).

In conclusion, we identified the in-hospital transmission of an ST405 *E. coli* strain carrying *bla*_{NDM-4}, an uncommon variant of *bla*_{NDM}. The association of *bla*_{NDM-4} with a globally distributed clone, ST405 in this case, is worrisome. The self-transmissible IncFIA plasmid carrying *bla*_{NDM-4} is a new mosaic plasmid, which could mediate the dissemination of *bla*_{NDM-4} into other *E. coli* strains or even other species of the *Enterobacteriaceae*. The *bla*_{NDM-4} gene was bracketed by two copies of IS26, which have the potential to mobilize *bla*_{NDM-4} by hijacking more plasmids as the vehicle to disseminate this gene.

References

1. Nordmann, P., Boulanger, A. E. & Poirel, L. NDM-4 metallo-beta-lactamase with increased carbapenemase activity from *Escherichia coli*. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* **56**, 2184–2186 (2012).
2. Zhang, R., Chan, E. W., Zhou, H. & Chen, S. Prevalence and genetic characteristics of carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae strains in China. *Lancet Infect Dis* **17**, 256–257 (2017).
3. CLSI. Performance Standards for Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing; Twenty-Third Informational Supplement. M100-S23. Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute, (2013).

4. Zong, Z. & Zhang, X. *bla*_{NDM-1}-carrying *Acinetobacter johnsonii* detected in hospital sewage. *J Antimicrob Chemother* **68**, 1007–1010 (2013).
5. Mendes, R. E. *et al.* Rapid detection and identification of metallo- β -lactamase-encoding genes by multiplex real-time PCR assay and melt curve analysis. *J Clin Microbiol* **45**, 544–547 (2007).
6. Poirel, L., Le Thomas, I., Naas, T., Karim, A. & Nordmann, P. Biochemical sequence analyses of GES-1, a novel class A extended-spectrum β -lactamase, and the class 1 integron *In52* from *Klebsiella pneumoniae*. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* **44**, 622–632 (2000).
7. Bradford, P. A. *et al.* Emergence of carbapenem-resistant *Klebsiella* species possessing the class A carbapenem-hydrolyzing KPC-2 and inhibitor-resistant TEM-30 β -lactamases in New York City. *Clin Infect Dis* **39**, 55–60 (2004).
8. Clermont, O., Bonacorsi, S. & Bingen, E. Rapid and simple determination of the *Escherichia coli* phylogenetic group. *Appl Environ Microbiol* **66**, 4555–4558 (2000).
9. Swaminathan, B., Barrett, T. J., Hunter, S. B. & Tauxe, R. V. PulseNet: the molecular subtyping network for foodborne bacterial disease surveillance, United States. *Emerg Infect Dis* **7**, 382–389 (2001).
10. Lartigue, M. F. *et al.* Extended-spectrum β -lactamases of the CTX-M type now in Switzerland. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* **51**, 2855–2860 (2007).
11. Bolger, A. M., Lohse, M. & Usadel, B. Trimmomatic: a flexible trimmer for Illumina sequence data. *Bioinformatics* **30**, 2114–2120 (2014).
12. Bankevich, A. *et al.* SPAdes: a new genome assembly algorithm and its applications to single-cell sequencing. *J Comput Biol* **19**, 455–477 (2012).
13. Villa, L., Garcia-Fernandez, A., Fortini, D. & Carattoli, A. Replicon sequence typing of IncF plasmids carrying virulence and resistance determinants. *J Antimicrob Chemother* **65**, 2518–2529 (2010).
14. Treangen, T. J., Ondov, B. D., Koren, S. & Phillippy, A. M. The Harvest suite for rapid core-genome alignment and visualization of thousands of intraspecific microbial genomes. *Genome Biol* **15**, 524 (2014).
15. Croucher, N. J. *et al.* Rapid phylogenetic analysis of large samples of recombinant bacterial whole genome sequences using Gubbins. *Nucleic Acids Res* **43**, e15 (2015).
16. Loman, N. J. & Quinlan, A. R. Poretools: a toolkit for analyzing nanopore sequence data. *Bioinformatics* **30**, 3399–3401 (2014).
17. Koren, S. *et al.* Canu: scalable and accurate long-read assembly via adaptive k-mer weighting and repeat separation. *Genome Res.* <https://doi.org/10.1101/gr.215087.215116> (2017).
18. Hunt, M. *et al.* Circlator: automated circularization of genome assemblies using long sequencing reads. *Genome Biol* **16**, 294 (2015).
19. Li, H. & Durbin, R. Fast and accurate long-read alignment with Burrows-Wheeler transform. *Bioinformatics* **26**, 589–595 (2010).
20. Walker, B. J. *et al.* Pilon: an integrated tool for comprehensive microbial variant detection and genome assembly improvement. *PLoS One* **9**, e112963 (2014).
21. Coque, T. M. *et al.* Dissemination of clonally related *Escherichia coli* strains expressing extended-spectrum β -lactamase CTX-M-15. *Emerg Infect Dis* **14**, 195–200 (2008).
22. Coppo, E. *et al.* Identification of a New Delhi metallo- β -lactamase-4 (NDM-4)-producing *Escherichia coli* in Italy. *BMC Microbiol* **14**, 148 (2014).
23. Jakobsen, L., Hammerum, A. M., Hansen, F. & Fuglsang-Damgaard, D. An ST405 NDM-4-producing *Escherichia coli* isolated from a Danish patient previously hospitalized in Vietnam. *J Antimicrob Chemother* **69**, 559–560 (2014).
24. Ranjan, A. *et al.* Molecular epidemiology and genome dynamics of new delhi metallo- β -lactamase-producing extraintestinal pathogenic *Escherichia coli* strains from India. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* **60**, 6795–6805 (2016).
25. Khan, A. U. & Parvez, S. Detection of *bla*_{NDM-4} in *Escherichia coli* from hospital sewage. *J Med Microbiol* **63**, 1404–1406 (2014).
26. Khalifa, H. O., Soliman, A. M., Ahmed, A. M., Shimamoto, T. & Shimamoto, T. NDM-4- and NDM-5-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* coinfection in a 6-month-old infant. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* **60**, 4416–4417 (2016).
27. Qin, S. *et al.* First identification of NDM-4-producing *Escherichia coli* ST410 in China. *Emerg Microbes Infect* **5**, e118 (2016).
28. Espedido, B. A., Dimitrijovski, B., van Hal, S. J. & Jensen, S. O. The use of whole-genome sequencing for molecular epidemiology and antimicrobial surveillance: identifying the role of IncX3 plasmids and the spread of *bla*_{NDM-4}-like genes in the Enterobacteriaceae. *J Clin Pathol* **68**, 835–838 (2015).

Acknowledgements

This work was supported by grants from the National Natural Science Foundation of China (project no. 81222025 and 81572030) and a joint grant from the National Natural Science Foundation of China (project no. 81661130159) and the Newton Advanced Fellowship, Royal Society, UK (NA150363).

Author Contributions

Z.Z. designed the study. X.Z., Y.F. and W.L. collected the data. A.M. and Z.Z. analyzed and interpreted the data. Z.Z. wrote the manuscript.

Additional Information

Competing Interests: The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Publisher's note: Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.



Open Access This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this license, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

© The Author(s) 2017